

PAWELEC, M.

Distr: 433d

Explosive properties of nitromethane. Tadeusz Urbanski and Marian Pawelec. *Bull. Wojskowa Akad. Tech. sm. J. Dabrowskiego* (Warsaw) 8, No. 6, 120-4 (1959) English and Russian summaries.—Velocity of detonation by the Dautriche method (CA 1,357) is 6190-6360 m./sec., whereas measured with a time-recording oscillograph (Nahmani and Manheimer, CA 56, 11871d) is av. 6405 m./sec. Trauzl lead block test (picric acid as 100%) for MeNO₂ with azide-tetryl booster is 110%. Time of ignition (temp. given) 3.2 (570), 3.8 (560), 4.45 (550), 5.6 (540), 6.3 (530), 6.8 (520), 7.0 (510), 7.6 (500), 8.4 (490), 9.8 (480), 13.8 (470), and 188.6 sec. (460°); activation energy over the range 480-570° is 45,000 cal./mole. A review of data on MeNO₂ with 13 references. A. Szafránczi

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 1-JAJ(NB)
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PAWELC, Maria (Warszawa-Jozefow, Paderewskiego 11)

Atypical case of Vogt-Koyanagi's syndrome. Polskie tygod. lek. 9
no.40:1292-1293 4 Oct 54.

1. Z Oddzialu Ocznego J.D. i S.K.L.; kierownik: doc. dr med. W.Arkin.
(UVEITIS,
Vogt-Koyanagi's synd.)

PAWELEC, Maria; JUSTYNA, Mieczyslaw

General anesthesia with the immobilization of the eye-ball
(akinesia) in ocular surgery. Klin.oczna 29 no.3:317-321
'59.

1. Z Zakladu Okulistyki I. D. i S. K. L. w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr med. W. Arkin Z Zakladu Anestezjologii I. D. i S. K. L.
Kierownik: doc. dr med. M. Justyna.

(EYE surg)
(ANESTHESIA GENERAL)

PAWELEC, Maria Magdalena

General anesthesia in ocular surgery. Klin. oczna 31 no.2:161-168
'61.

1. Z Oddziału Ocznego Szpitala Miejskiego nr 1 w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr med. W.Arkin.
(OPHTHALMOLOGY anesth & analg) (ANESTHESIA GENERAL)

WAIKHE, F.; PAWLEC, O.

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone and ACTH Preparation manufactured in
Poland. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no 24:777-780 16 June 1952. (CLML 23:3)

PAWELEC, W.

Stability of aqueous adrenal cortex extracts. Polski tygod. lek.
7 no. 39:1201-1202 29 Sept 1952. (GLML 23:5)

1. Of the Experimental Laboratory (Head--P. Wadahn, M.D., Eng) of
Pharmaceutical Works in Jeleniogorse.

PAWELC, W.; LENKOWSKI, P.

Butazolidine, a new preparation prepared in Poland in treatment of rheumatism. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.13:503-504 30 Mar 1953. (CLML 24:5)

1. Of the Institute of Therapeutics (Director--Prof. P. Kubikowski, M. D.) in Warsaw and Pharmaceutical Works in Jelenia Gora.

PAWELEC, W.

"Organopreparaty" (Organic preparations), by W. Pawelec. Reported in
New Books (Nowe Książki), No. 15, August 1, 1955

PAWELEC, Wladyslaw

Growth hormone of the anterior pituitary (somatotropin, STH).
Postepy wiedzy med. 3 no.4:397-405 Oct-Dec 1956.

1. Z Centralnego Laboratorium Wytworni Surowic i Szczepionek
w Warszawie.

(SOMATOTROPIN,
review (Pol))

PAWBIEC, Wladyslaw

A method of separation of anterior pituitary hormones. Polski tygod.
lek. 10 no.9:278-280 28 Feb 55.

1. Z Laboratorium Technologicznego Wytworni Surowic i Szczepionek
w Warszawie; p. o. kierownika; dr med. St.Saski. Warszawa k, ul.
Mostowa 20/22, m. 1.

(PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR, hormones,
thyrotropin, method of separation)

PAWELEC, WLADYSLAW

POLON

Isolation of hypophysial growth hormone. Pawelec, MD
Wladyslaw (Dlug Inst., Warsaw). *Farm. Polska* 10, 20-4
(1961). Somatotropin (STH) was obtained as by-product of
corticotropin production. The effect of STH administration
became noticeable after 10 days. Anna H. Kofler

~~SECRET~~ PAWLEC, WLADY SLAW

Stability of vitamin B₁₂ in liver extracts containing potassium cyanide and cobalt chloride. Władysław Pawelec (Inst. Leków, Warsaw). *Farm. Polita* 10: 6, 1952 (1954).—The addn. of 5-10 mol. wts. of KCN decreased the loss of vitamin B₁₂ at 37° and 55°, but had no effect on the stability of vitamin B₁₂ upon exposure to the sun.
L. J. Piotrowski

PAWELC, Wladyslaw (Warszawa, ul. Mostowa 20/22 m. 1.)

Three years of ACTH and cortisone therapy. Polski tygod. lek. 9
no.26:817-821 26 June 54.

(ACTH, therapeutic use,)

(CORTISONE, therapeutic use,)

PAWLEC, Wladyslaw

Isolation of STH from the pituitary. Farm. polska 10 no.1:20-22
Ja '54.

1. Z Instytutu Lekow w Warszawie. Dyrektor prof. dr P. Kubikowski.
(SOMATOTROPIN, preparation of,
*from dried hog pituitary)

CHODERA, A.; DOPIERALA, T.; MROZIKIEWICZ, A.; PAWELCZYK, E.

Chemical and biological determination of chlorpromazine decomposition in water solution. Bull. soc. amis. sci. Poznan [med.] 13:69-75 '64

Section 45

sa.

3715. The development of current collectors for the American Federal Railways. H. FAWCETT. Siemens America Tech. Rev. 4, 6-11 (March, 1933) In German. Successive types of pantograph collectors are

described, including the early ones which have been equipped with one wide and one narrow collecting bow, the latter automatically replacing the large one in a tunnel of small clearance. The latest type is light owing to the use of U-shaped arms formed from sheet steel, into the flattened ends of which bushes are pressed and secured by welding, instead of cast articulations as used on previous types. Two independent carbon strips ensure that at least one is always in contact with the line. The mechanical characteristics of a pantograph are illustrated graphically.

A. KARLSBAD

PAWELEK, Janusz

Electric potential on the free surfaces of solution containing traces of progesterone. Rocz chemii 33 no.6:1473-1475 '59.

(EEAI 9:9)

1. Zakład Fizykochemii Zjawisk Powierzchniowych Instytutu Chemii Fizycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Krakow.
(Progesterone)

S/081/62/000/008/011/057
B166/B101

AUTHORS: Kamieński, B., Mikulski, J., Pawełek, J., Shroński, I.
TITLE: Use of plutonium for investigating electric potentials on
free surfaces
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 63, abstract
8B452 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. chim., v. 8,
no. 11-12, 1960, 685-690)

TEXT: The radioactive method and the dynamic jet method are used to determine the surface potentials of solutions of 2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-dicarbamate (I) ($5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ - 10^{-2} M) and pentamethylenetetrazole (II) (10^{-3} - $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M) on a background of 0.1 N KCl using a Cu disc coated with a layer of radioactive isotope Pu^{239} located at a distance r from the surface of the electrode equal to 2 mm. The given distance r was selected after studying the magnitudes of the potential of the system and their rate of establishment as functions of r in 0.1 N KCl. The surface potentials of I and II increase with their concentration, reaching a constant value

Card 1/2

KRUK, Janina; PAWELEK, Janusz

Influence of the products of complete hydrolysis of novalgin on the electric surface potential and surface tension of potassium chloride aqueous solutions. Roczniki chemii 34 no.3/4:1103-1107 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Fizycznej i Elektrochemii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków i Zakład Fizykochemii Zjawisk Powierzchniowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków

(Hydrolysis) (Surface-active substances) (Dipyrene)
(Potassium chloride) (Electric potential)
(Surface tension) (Solutions) (Water)

PAWELEK, Janusz

The electric-surface potential and surface tension of solutions containing small amounts of physiologically active substances.
Rocz chemii 34 no.3/4:1165-1168 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Zaklad Fizykochemii Zjawisk Powierzchniowych Instytutu Chemii Fizycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Krakow.
(Surface-active substances)
(Potassium chloride)

BICHONSKI, Ryszard; PAWELEK, Janusz

Use of radiochlorine Cl-36 in the study of the transport of
chlorine ions to human erythrocytes. Folia med. Cracov. 6
no.1:143-148 '64

KAMIENSKI, Bogdan; MIKULSKI, Jan; PAWELEK, Janusz; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Application of a plutonium monitor in studies of surface potentials.
Nukleonika 6 no. 2:100-106 '61.

1. Institut für Kernphysik, Krakow und Institut für Physikalische Chemie,
Krakow.

PAWELKIEWICZ, G.

4150. Preparation of vitamin B₁₂ in concentrates and crystalline form from sewage by methane fermentation. G. Ganickei, G. Pawelkiewicz, and K. Nowakowska *Acta Biochim. Polon.*, 1986, 3, 161-177 (Chair of Agricultural Technology, Inst. of Food Biochem., W.S.R., Poznan, Poland).—Sewage was heated to 80–90° at pH 6–7 in the presence of NaCN. Colloids were pptd. with potassium

med. 3

aluminium sulphate and vitamin B₁₂ was adsorbed on activated carbon and subsequently eluted with aq. acetone. 10 mg. of the vitamin were obtained from 100 l. of sewage. To determine the amount of B₁₂ in concentrates it was first separated by paper electrophoresis from interfering cobalamines and then estimated spectrophotometrically at 550 m μ . A number of cobalamines, one in cryst. form, were also obtained. (Polish)

A. K. Czyszowski

PAWELKIEWICZ, Jerzy

Vitamins B12 group and their biosynthesis. Postepy biochem. 3 no.1:
3-38 1957.

(VITAMIN B12, metabolism,
biosynthesis, review (Pol))

ZAGALAK, B.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Synthesis and properties of some analogues of the corrin
coenzymes. Acta Biochim. Pol. 11 no.1:49-59 '64.

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan.

NOWICKI, L.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

The appearance of bivalent cobalt atoms in coenzyme forms of
corrinoids. *Bul Ac Pol biol* 8 no.10:433-434 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Laboratory of Ferromagnetics, Poznan, Institute of Physics, Polish
Academy of Sciences and Department of Biochemistry, College of Agri-
culture, Poznan. Presented by J. Heller.

(Cobalt) (Coenzymes)

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; BARTOSINSKI, B.; WALERYCH, W.

A new class of derivatives of vitamin B₁₂ group: cobalto-corrin compounds. Bul Ac Pol biol 8 no.4:123-127 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan.
Presented by J.Heller.

(VITAMIN B₁₂)

(COBALT)

(PROPIONIBACTERIUM)

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Problems of vitamin B₁₂ and other cobalamins at the 4th International Congress of Biochemistry in Vienna, 1958. p. 385

POSTĘPY BIOCHEMII. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Biochemiczny) Warszawa, Poland Vol. 5, no. 4, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720010-6"

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiol- F-1
ogy and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 71945.

Author : Pawelkiewicz, J., Zodrow, K.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Investigation of the Biosynthesis of Cobalamines.
2. Mechanism of the Formation of Cobalamines by
Corynebacterium Diphtheriae.

Orig Pub: Acta biochem. polon., 1957, 4, No 3, 203-210.

Abstract: Results are presented of the quantitative determination of four cobalamines divided by iontophoresis and formed by C. diphtheriae. The first products of biosynthesis are non-nucleotide, iontophoretically neutral cobalamines which represent fraction I. All cobalamines of

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physi- F-1
ology and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 71945.

Abstract: this fraction are catalytically hydrolyzed in the presence of $Ce(OH)_3$, forming as a result factor B (vitamin B_{12p}). The possible mechanism of biosynthesis of cobalamines by C. diphtheriae is discussed. -- From the authors' resume. For part I see RZhBiol, 1958, 19379.

Card 2/2

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ZAGALAK, B.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Synthesis and properties of analogues of coenzyme B₁₂ methylated
in the adenosyl group. Acta biochim. Pol. 12 no.2:103-114 '65

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan.

PAMELNIEWICZ. J. ; ZODKOW. K.

The synthesis of cobalamines by Corynebacterium diphtheriae; preliminary note,
In English. p. 319.
(Acta Microbiologica Polonica, Vol. 5, no. 3/4. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957 Uncl.

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; ZODROW, K.

Biosynthesis of cobalamin compounds. II. Mechanism of cobalamin formation in *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Acta biochim. polon 4 no.3: 203-210 1957.

1. Z Katedry Biochemii (kierownik: doc. dr J. Pawelkiewicz) i Katedry Mikrobiologii Rolnej (kierownik; doc. dr J. Duda) Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej w Poznaniu.

(VITAMIN B12

cobalamins, quantitative determ. & biosynthesis in *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* at various stages of develop. (Pol))

(*CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE*, metab.

cobalamins, quantitative determ. & biosynthesis at various stages of develop. (Pol))

PAWLIKIEWICZ, Jerzy; ZODROW, Karol

Synthesis of cobalamines by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Acta microb.
polon. 6 no.3:219-231 1957.

1. Z Katedry Biochemii i z Katedry Mikrobiologii Rolnej WSR w Poznaniu.
(*CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHThERIAE*, metabolism,
vitamin B12 synthesis (Pol))
(VITAMIN B12, metabolism,
Corynebacterium diphtheriae, synthesis (Pol))

KURNATOWSKI, R.; SZYMKOWIAK, A.; WISNIEWSKI, W.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Precursors in the biosynthesis of nucleotide cyanocobalamins. V. The synthesis of vitamin B12III and other nucleotide cyanocobalamins. Acta biochim. polon. 5 no.1:19-25 1958

1. Z Katedry Chemii Ogólnej (kierownik: z-ca prof. T. Kosinski) i z Katedry Biochemii (kierownik: doc. dr J. Pawelkiewicz) Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczej w Poznaniu.

(NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES,

nucleotide cyanocobalamins, synthesis & properties (Pol))

(VITAMIN B 12, related compounds

nucleotide cyanocobalamins, synthesis & properties (Pol))

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Precursors for the biosynthesis of nucleotide cyanocobalamins. J. Pawelkiewicz (Acad. Agr., Poznan, Poland). *Congr. Intern. Biochim., Résumés communs., 3^e Congr., Brussels 1953*, 100 (in English); cf. *C.A.* 50, 6079i; 51, 2048f. When *Propionibacterium shermanii* is grown on the usual media the synthesis of vitamin B₁₂ (cf. *C.A.* 49, 16071b; 50, 2743c) and small amounts of other cobalamins occurs. However, if certain benzimidazole derivs. are added to the medium, nucleotide cyanocobalamins (I) are formed, and the amt. of vitamin B₁₂ falls to a negligible quantity. In this way, I are formed which contain the basic groups: benzimidazole, 5-methylbenzimidazole, 5,6-dimethylbenzimidazole (vitamin B₁₂), 5-nitrobenzimidazole, nitromethylbenzimidazole (5, 6-, or 6, 6-), 5,6-dinitrobenzimidazole, 5-ethoxybenzimidazole, and 5,6-imidazobenzimidazole. Similarly, benzotriazole and 2-mercaptobenzothiazole form corresponding I. However, 3,7-dimethyl-, 2-propyl-4,7-dimethyl-, and 2-propyl-5-methylbenzimidazole do not appear to be incorporated to form I. W. C. Table

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; ZODROW, K.

Precursors in biosynthesis of nucleocyanocobalamine. IV. synthesis of nucleocyanocobalamine by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Acta microb. polon. 6 no.1:9-15 1957.

1. Z Katedry Chemii Ogolnej i katedry Mikrobiologii Rolnej Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej w Poznaniu. Wplynelo dnia 30 kwietnia 1956 r.

(VITAMIN B12, related compounds,
nucleocyanocobalamine, synthesis by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* (Pol))

(*CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE*, metabolism,
nucleocyanocobalamine synthesis (Pol))

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Investigations on biosynthesis of cobalamin compounds; isolation of new cobalamin from cells of *Propionibacterium shermanii*. Acta biochim. polon. 3 no.4:581-590 1956.

1. Z Katedry Chemii Ogolnej Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej w Poznaniu
Kierownik Katedry: doc. dr. J. Pawelkiewicz.

(PROPIONIBACTERIUM, metabolism,
shermanii, vitamin B₁₂, isolation of new cpds. (Pol))

(VITAMIN B₁₂, metabolism,
Propionibacterium shermanii, isolation of new cpds. (Pol))

Pawel Kiewicz

Spectrophotometric method of determining vitamin B₁₂ in cultures of microorganisms. J. Isnicki, J. Pawelkiewicz, St. Stawicki, and K. Zedrow. *Przemysl Chemiczny*, 9, 663-11 (1953).—According to this method, which is a modification of Rudkin and Taylor's procedure (C.A. 46: 10251b), the dild. vitamin soln., obtained by extr. of the culture with PhCH₂OH, is washed with H₂O and extr. with Me₂CO after satn. with (NH₄)₂SO₄. The vitamin B₁₂ is obtained in concd. form by evapn. of the Me₂CO under reduced pressure. The vitamin content is detd. by comparing the extinction at 583 mμ of the dicyanate complex with that of a

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known vitamin soln. The extinction coeff. was $E_{1\%}^{1\text{cm}}$ 58.9. The deviation from Rudkin-Taylor coeff., $E_{1\%}^{1\text{cm}}$ 54 at 583 mμ is attributed to use of different optical systems. The spectrophotometric method (reproducibility 10%) can be applied to all microbiol. preps. A fair agreement was established with results of microbiol. tests with *Euglena gracilis*.
Gene A. Wozny

FAWELKIEWICZ, J.

The synthesis of free porphyrins by Propionibacterium
shermanii. p. 225.
ACTA BIOCHEMICA POLONICA. Warszawa.
Vol. 3, no. 2, 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 11 Aug. 1956

PAWLIKIEWICZ, J.

Obtaining vitamin B12 with protein. IV. The purification and properties of the vitamin B12-protein complex erythroglubulin in bovine blood serum. p. 171. ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLONICA. Warszawa. Vol. 3, No. 2, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No 11, August 1956.

PAWEŁKIEMCZ...

P O L .

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Janicki J., Pawelkiewicz J., The Defatting of Pigskins.

"Od tłuszczanie skór świńskich". Przegląd Skórzany, No. 6, 1953, pp. 150-162, 1 fig., 8 tabs.

Experiment have been made to remove the fats from pigskins, containing from 5 to 30 per cent of fat, by immersion in concentrated sodium alkylsulphonates obtained by sulpho-chlorination of hydrogenated Fischer-Tropsch hydrocarbons (mepaines) and by subsequent saponification of sulphochlorides. The experiments resulted in the removal, by means of aqueous solutions containing from 10 to 15 per cent of sodium alkylsulphonates, of roughly 80 per cent of the fats contained in the skins, the proportion of fat still left in the defatted skins varying from 2 to 6 per cent.

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PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

1981: Biological determination of vitamin B₁₂ with *Euglena gracilis*. J. Janicki, J. Pawelkiewicz, S. Stawicki and K. Zochrow (*Prace Instytutu Chemii PAN* 4038, 88 (12), 614-616).—A strain of *Euglena gracilis* was grown on a nutrient free from vitamin B₁₂; this was used to determine the vitamin B₁₂ in substances derived from the cultivation of *Adiantum* and various bacteria. The results agree within ± 5 per cent. with those obtained by the

spectrophotometric method. The biological method is troublesome, but there is no substitute for it in the analysis of fermented substances or materials of a complicated chemical nature. H. BURSTIN

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Production of vitamin B₁₂ by Streptomyces. J. Janicki, J. Pawelkiewicz, St. Stawicki, and K. Zdzienicka (Wydział Zoologii i Weterynaryjny, Uniwersytet Warszawski). *Acta Microbiol. Polon.* 3: 2-9 (1954).—The production of vitamin B₁₂ (I) by 69 strains of *Streptomyces* (II) isolated from various soils was studied. II were grown in a cornsteep ext.-peptone liquid medium. The I in mycelium was determined by the *Escherichia coli* assay method after 72-90 hrs. of fermentation. I was produced by 80% of the strains examined. Two strains produced I in amounts of 0.85 and 0.91, and the majority in amounts of 0.1-0.3 μ g/ml. of medium. A new rapid colorimetric method for the detn. of I in mycelia is described. The fermented medium contg. the mycelia is centrifuged. The sediment is resuspended in half of the original vol. in distd. water, adjusted to pH 3.0 with a 20% soln. of CCl₃COOH, and heated at 80° for 15 min. After cooling to room temp. the sample is centrifuged, and 50 ml. of the supernatant liquid is adjusted to pH 8.0 with 10% NaCN. After 1-hr. standing 8 g. of Na₂SO₄ is added and the pH is adjusted to 11.0 with a 20% soln. of NaOH. An extn. with 5 ml. of benzyl alc. follows and the alc. ext. is centrifuged. Four ml. of the supernatant liquid is mixed with 1 ml. CHCl₃ and 1 ml. distilled water. The mixt. is shaken and centrifuged. Appearance of a pink color in the water phase indicates the presence of I. The intensity of color is proportional to the amount of I. 0.1-0.5 μ g. I per ml. can be detected.
Richard Blüthgen

PAWEL KRAUSE

P O L .

Rates of some catalytic reactions in complex reduction-oxidation systems. Alfons Krause and Jerzy Pawelkiewicz (Univ. Poznan, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 28: 317-27 (1954) (German summary). — The rate of the catalytic decomposition of aq. H_2O_2 at 37° by a $Fe(OH)_3-Mg(OH)_2$ catalyst was increased by the addition of $Co(OH)_2$ and especially by $Cu(OH)_2$. The rate was not affected by $Mn(OH)_2$ or $Ce(OH)_3$. The rate of decomposition of H_2O_2 by a $Fe(OH)_3-Mg(OH)_2-Cu(OH)_2$ catalyst indicated a reaction of the order 0.5. The oxidation of $HCOOH$ by H_2O_2 with the same catalyst was of the order 1.5. The formation of higher oxides of Fe, Mg, and Cu on the surface of the catalyst was proved analytically, and they are thought to take part in the catalytic process.

Michael Falk

PAWLIKIEWICZ, Jerzy

**Precursors of biosynthesis of nucleotidocyanocobalamine. III.
Effect of aureomycin on synthesis of vitamins of the group B12
by propionic acid bacteria. Acta biochim. polon. 2 no.3:321-
327 1955.**

**1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Zywnosci WSR w Poznaniu, Kierownik
Zakladu: prof. dr. J. Janicki.**

**(VITAMIN B12, derivatives,
nucleotidocyanocobalamine, eff. of chlortetracycline
on synthesis by propionic acid bact. (Pol))
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, effects,
on nucleotidocyanocobalamine synthesis by propionic
acid bact. (Pol))**

PAWELKIEWICZ, JERZY

V Biosynthetic precursors of Group-B₁₂ vitamins. Jerzy
Pawelkiewicz. Bull. acad. polon. sc., Classe II, 3, 3-4
1967 (in English) — See C.A. 49, 16071c. B. M. R.

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; NOWAKOWSKA, K.

Precursors in biosynthesis of cyanocobalamine nucleotides.
II. Synthesis of new derivatives of vitamin B12. Acta biochim.
polon. 2 no.3:259-278 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Zywnosci WSR w Poznaniu Katedra Techn.
Rolnej. Kierownik Katedry prof. dr. J. Janicki.

(NUCLEOTIDES, synthesis,
cyanocobalamine nucleotide. (Pol))
(VITAMIN B12, derivatives,
cyanocobalamine nucleotide, synthesis. (Pol))

JANICKI, J.; PAWEŁKIEWICZ, J.

Vitamin B12. Acta biochim. polon. 2 no.3:329-341 1955.

1. Zakład Biochemii Żywności i Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczej-
Katedra Technologii Rolnej Kierownik Katedry prof. dr. J.
Janicki.

(VITAMIN B12, derivatives,
desnucleodidocyanocobalamine. (Pol))

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

MD V. 1958 Precursors of biosynthesis of vitamins of B₁₂ group. C
Pawelkiewicz *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci.*, 1958, 2, 3-4-5: 6.
Dimethylbenzimidazole and 5-methylbenzimidazole are built into
the cobalamins mol. in the synthesis of the respective vitamins by
Propionibacterium shermanii. When cultivated in the usual media
these bacteria produce chiefly vitamin B₁₂ which does not contain
the benzimidazole group. In addition to vitamin B₁₂ *P. shermanii*
synthesises only minute amounts of B₁₂. When 5:6-dimethyl-
benzimidazole or 5-methylbenzimidazole is added to the medium,
instead of B₁₂, only the vitamin with the benzimidazole deriv.
is produced. B. VINNY.

FENRYCH, W.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; MAGAS, S.

Conversion of cyanocobalamin, in vivo, into its coenzyme form
in the rabbit. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.4:117-119 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan
Department II of Internal Diseases, School of Medicine, Poznan.
Presented by J.Heller.



BARTOSINSKI, B.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Colorimetric method of determination of synthetase activity of
the conzyme form of cobinamide. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.4:
121-124 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan.
Presented by J. Heller.

*

ZAGALAK, B.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Chromatographic separation on phosphate-cellulose of light-sensitive forms of corrinoids produced by propionic acid bacteria. Acta biochim. pol. 9 no.4:315-320 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan.
(PROPIONIBACTERIUM) (VITAMIN B 12)

PAWEŁ KIEWICZ

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Medicinals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

1-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2257

Author : Janicki, J., Pawelkiewicz, J., Nowakowska, K.

Inst : -

Title : Recovery of Crystalline Vitamin B₁₂ and of Its Concentra-
tes from City Sewage Water Purified by Methane Fermentation

Orig Pub : Acta biochim. polon., 1956, 3, No 2, 161-170

Abstract : Sewage water purified by methane fermentation is heated,
at pH 6-7, to 80-90°, proteins are coagulated with
KAl(SO₄)₃, vitamin (I) is absorbed with activated char-
coal and eluted with aqueous acetone; about 10 mg I are
obtained from 100 liters of sewage water. The yield of
I is increased considerably on addition of NaCN prior to
the heating. Heating of sewage water at pH 3-5.5 causes
a partial, and sometimes a complete, destruction of I.
A new method has been worked out for a spectrophotometric

Card 1/2

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

"Chemical and Physicochemical Characteristics of Some Higher Hydrocarbons."
P. 202. (PRZEMYSŁ CHEMICZNY, Vol. 10, No. 4, Apr. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

Pawelkiewicz, J.

2923

543,867 : 543,868 : 577,101 : 11

Janicki J., Pawelkiewicz J., Stawicki S., Zodrow K. A Spectrophotometric Method of Determining Vitamin B₁₂ in Cultures of Microorganisms.

„Spektrofotometryczna metoda oznaczania witaminy B₁₂ w hodowlach drobnoustrojów”. Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 10, 1953, pp. 509-511, 2 figs., 1 tab.

Description of a modification of the Rudkin and Taylor method of determining vitamin B₁₂ in microbiological material. The modification consists in concentrating the vitamin solution (obtained by extraction with benzyl alcohol and re-extraction with water), by transferring the product from the water extract into an acetone solution and by evaporating the acetone under reduced pressure. This modification makes possible determinations using no more than 30 μg of vitamin B₁₂ for each test (the original method requires at least 200 μg vitamin samples). The vitamin was determined in thickened concentrate by measuring the extinction of the dicyanate complex in comparison with a standard solution of vitamin B₁₂ at wave-length 588 mμ (coefficient of extinction

$E_{1\%}^{1\text{cm}} = 88.5$). According to Rudkin and Taylor this maximum appears for a wave-length of 602 mμ and $E_{1\%}^{1\text{cm}} = 54$ (it may vary, depending on the optical system used). The spectrophotometric method is suitable for determining vitamin B₁₂ in materials obtained from the culture of microorganisms.

Pawelkiewicz, J.

2094

543.867 : 577.10B₁₂

Juricki J., Pawelkiewicz J., Stawicki S., Zodrow K. Determination of Vitamin B₁₂ by *Euglena gracilis*.

„Oznaczenie witaminy B₁₂ przy pomocy *Euglena gracilis*”. Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 12. 1953, pp. 614-616. 1 fig., 2 tabs.

Euglena gracilis var. *bacillaris* was used with modified Ross nutrient to determine vitamin B₁₂ in material from the culture of Actinomycetes and bacteria. Before the determination, the strain of *Euglena* was cultivated on a nutrient without vitamin B₁₂. The results were in accord with those obtained by the spectrophotometric method.

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

V. 32, no. 10, Oct. 1953

1300-1302

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~~1528* Spectrophotometric Method of Determining Vita-
min B₁₂ in Cultures of Microorganisms, J. Jabicki, J. Pawel-
kiewicz, St. Stawicki, and K. Zedrow. Przemysl Chemiczny,
v. 32, no. 10, Oct. 1953, p. 509-511.~~

Modification of Rudkin and Taylor method of determining
vitamin B₁₂ in microbiological material has been worked out.
Graphs, table, 7 ref.

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

Analytical Abst.
May 1954
Biochemistry

1110. Spectrophotometric method for the determination of vitamin B₁₂ in microbiological cultures. J. Janicki, J. Pawelkiewicz, S. Stawicki and K. Zedrow (*Przem. Chemic.*, 1953, 32 [10], 509-511).—According to this method which is a modification of Rudkin and Taylor's procedure (*Brit. Abstr. C*, 1952, 583), the dil. vitamin soln., obtained by extraction of the microbiological culture with benzyl alcohol, is washed with water and extracted from this with acetone after saturation with (NH₄)₂SO₄. The vitamin B₁₂ is obtained in conc. form by evaporation of the acetone under reduced pressure. The vitamin content is determined by comparing the extinction at 588 m μ of the dicyanate complex with that of a standard vitamin soln. The extinction coeff. established was $E_{1\text{cm}}^{1\%} = 59.2$. The deviation from the Rudkin-Taylor extinction coeff., $E_{1\text{cm}}^{1\%} = 54$ at 582 m μ , is attributed to use of different optical systems. The spectrophotometric method (reproducibility ± 10 per cent.) can be applied to all microbiological preparations. Fair agreement was established with results of microbiological tests with *Euglena gracilis*.

H. BURSTIN

PAWELKIEWICZ, JERZY

Formation of new vitamins of the B₁₂ group by propionic acid bacteria (preliminary report). J. Janicki and Jerzy Pawelkiewicz (Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Poznań, Poland). *Acta Biochim. Polon.* 1, 307-12 (1954).—*Propionibacterium shermanii* forms (besides small amts. of vitamin B₁₂) a vitamin named B_{12p}. Vitamin B_{12p} has not been obtained in cryst. form; it does not contain the benzimidazole group. In acid soln. it forms a stable complex contg. 2 cyanide groups. Vitamin B_{12p} is 2-4 times as active biologically (in *Escherichia coli* tests) as vitamin B₁₂, but is inactive in *Englemannia* tests. I. Z. Roberts

PAWELKIEWICZ, JERZY

✓ Biosynthetic precursors of group-B₁₂ vitamins. Jerzy Pawelkiewicz (Wydział Sokoł Rolnictwa, Poznań). *Acta Biochim. Polon.* 1, 313-20 (1974).—*Propionibacterium shermanii* (I), growing in a medium contg. 5,8-dimethylbenzimidazole, produces vitamin B₁₂ (II) instead of vitamin B₁₂. When I grows in presence of 5-methylbenzimidazole, 5(or 6)-methylbenzimidazole-cyano cobalamin (III) is formed. III is as active biologically as II when tested on *Bacteriella coli* and *Synges gracilis*. The absorption spectra of II and III are identical. 4,7-Dimethyl-, 2-propyl-, 4,7-dimethyl-, and 2-propyl-5-methylbenzimidazole are not precursors of B₁₂ vitamins in I. *Streptomyces griseus* growing on full medium does not increase its synthesis of II when 5,8-dimethylbenzimidazole is added. Cf. preceding abstr.

J. Z. Roberts

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.

287. New vitamin(s) of B₁₂ group produced by *Propionibacterium shermanii*. J. Janicki and J. Pawelkiewicz *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci.*, 1955, 3, 3-6.—A new vitamin(s) of the B₁₂ group is isolated from *P. shermanii*, to be known as B_{12P}. It has not yet been obtained as a crystal. Its absorption spectrum has maxima at 354-358 and 488 m μ , and a smaller absorption at 527 m μ . The vitamin forms a dicyanide complex stable in neutral solution, with absorption maxima at 542-544 and 582 m μ . B. Vinay.

①

JANICKI, J.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; NOWAKOWSKA, K.

Preparation of concentrates of vitamin B₁₂ from city sewage subjected to methane fermentation. Acta biochim. polon. 3 no.2:161-170 1956.

1. Z Katedry Technologii Rolnej-Zakladu Biochemii Zywnosci W.S.R. w Poznaniu-Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr. J. Janicki.

(SEWAGE,

prep. of vitamin B₁₂ from sewage subjected to methane fermentation (Pol))

(VITAMIN B₁₂, preparation of,
from sewage after methane fermentation (Pol))

PAWEŁ KRZEWICZ

POLON

✓ Obtaining crystalline vitamin B₁₂ from cultures of actinomyces of the Streptomyces type. J. Janicki, J. Paweł Krzewicz, St. Stawicki, Z. Szablotko, and K. Zodrow. *Polish Chem. J.* 9, 385-90 (1953) (English summary).—The method of obtaining cryst. vitamin B₁₂ (I) is based on the adsorption of vitamin (free from the mold) on activated C, Carbopol, elution from Coal with ca. Me₂CO, extra. with PhCH₂OH and solu. of PhOH in CHCl₃, chromatographic sepa. on Al₂O₃, and crystn. of I from Me₂CO. The mold was treated with distd. H₂O, 1/2 vol. of original mold, acidified with 20% CCl₃CO₂H to pH 3.0, heated 15 min. at 60°, cooled, centrifuged, and the clear product brought to pH 8.0 with 20% NaOH. The clear product was treated with 0.4-0.6% activated C (Carbopol R-3, pH 6.0-6.9). After 12 hrs. the C was filtered. It was then treated with 75% Me₂CO contg. NH₄OH at pH 7.5-8.5; eluted, warmed up to 40-50°, neutralized with N H₂SO₄, and the Me₂CO evapd. The concentrate was treated with 10% NaCN to pH 8.0-9.0, after 1 hr. treated with 25 g. NaCl per 100 ml., 20% NaOH added to pH 10.5, and extd. 3-5 times with PhCH₂OH (10% of the concentrate). The extracts were centrifuged, treated with equal amts. CHCl₃.

J. JANICKI
and I washed 4-6 times with small portions H₂O, neutralized with N H₂SO₄, and extd. at first with CHCl₃ (50% of the extract), then with the mixt. of 20% CHCl₃ in PhOH, and at last several times with 10% CHCl₃ in PhOH. The extracts filtered, distd. *in vacuo* on the H₂O bath at 50-60°, washed with a little H₂O, were treated with Me₂O, 5-8 parts to 1 by vol. I in H₂O phase was washed with Me₂O, evapd., extd. with anhydrous MeOH, evapd., and chromatographed on Al₂O₃, especially prepd. I was eluted from the column with MeOH. The MeOH eluate was evapd. *in vacuo*, dissolved in H₂O, treated carefully with Me₂CO, centrifuged, and I crystal. from aq. Me₂CO. The ultimate yield of I was 60%. The extinction measurements showed that I contained 83.5% of anhydrous I. By use of the McNaught method it was detd. that I contained 4.23% Co; the amt. of cyanide was 1.83%. The clinical value of I was proved.
Gene A. Worny

SECRET

The first section of the report is a summary of the situation in the area.

The second section is a list of the names of the persons who were interviewed.

The third section is a list of the names of the persons who were interviewed. July

1954

PAWELKIEWICZ, Jerzy

Problem of vitamin B12 and other cobalamines at the Fourth
International Congress of Biochemistry in Vienna in 1958.
Postery biochem. 5 no.4:385-396 '59.
(VITAMIN B12)

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; WALERYCH, W.; BARTOSINSKI, B.

Studies on the synthesis of corphyrin compounds. III. Identification of cobalamine yl as a guanosinediphosphate of vitamin B12p (factor B). Acta biochim.polon. 6 no.4:431-440 '59.

1. Katedra Biochemii Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej w Poznaniu
Kierownik Katedry: doc. dr J. Pawelkiewicz.
(VITAMIN B12 rel cpds)

PAWLIKIEWICZ, J.; WALERYCH, W.

A rapid chromatographic method for the determination of corphyrin compounds. Acta biochim.polon. 6 no.4:441-445 '59.

1. Katedra Biochemii Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej w Poznaniu
Kierownik Katedry: doc. dr J. Pawelkiewicz.
(VITAMIN B12 rel cpds)

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; BARTOSINSKI, B.; WALERYCH, W.

Enzymic synthesis of light-sensitive cobalto (II)-corrins. Acta bio-
chim. polon. 8 no.2:131-142 '61.

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan Head of
the Department: Prof. Dr J. Pawelkiewicz
(COBALT chem)
(VITAMIN B12 chem)

PAWELKIEWICZ, Y.

3908. Synthesis of free porphyrins by *Propionibacterium shermanii*.
Y. Pawelkiewicz and K. Zodrow *Acta biochim. polon.*, 1956, 3, 215--
230 (Chair of General Chem., Agric. Coll., Poznan, Poland).--*Pro-*
tionibacterium shermanii grown on a semi-synthetic medium in the
absence of ionic Fe synthesised free porphyrins to the extent of
9.4 mg. per l. of medium or 2.5 mg. per g. of bacterial dry wt.
The porphyrin was identified as coproporphyrin III with traces of
coproporphyrin I. In the presence of ionic Fe exceeding 0.1 µg.
per ml. of medium the synthesis of free porphyrins is reduced.
At concn. of 1 µg. of Fe²⁺ per ml. only traces of porphyrins are
formed. Non-ionic Fe (up to 6.48 µg. per ml. of medium) has no
effect on the synthesis. Co also acts as an inhibitor particularly
in the presence of traces of Fe. Some cobalamines were also found
notably one resembling dinucleotide cyanocobalamin (vitamin
B₁₂, factor B) in optical properties but more hydrophilic. It is
suggested that δ-aminolaevulinic acid is a common precursor in the
synthesis of both porphyrins and cobalamins. Analytical methods
were developed for the determination of porphyrins and δ-amino-
laevulinic acid in bacterial cultures. The latter compound was found
in the *Propionibacterium shermanii* culture. (Polish)

Med

2

A. K. GRZYBOWSKI

BIEROWSKI, M., mgr.; PAWELKOWA, M., mgr., starszy asystent;
ZEMBURA, Z., dr., adiunkt

The rotating disc in research on the kinetics of heterogeneous reactions. I. The theory of convectional diffusion. Wlad chem 16 no.8:497-517 Ag '62.

1. Katedra Chemii Fizycznej i Elektrochemii, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow. 2. Pracownik naukowo techniczny Katedry Chemii Fizycznej i Elektrochemii, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow (for Bierowski).

PAWELKOWA, M.

*Kinetics and Mechanism of Cementation Processes. I.—Model
Lead/Zinc Cementation Cell. J. Sedláček and M. Pawelkova
(Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., 1956, (iii), 4, (10), 717-721).—[In English].
Measurements of pptn. of Pb by Zn were made in a Daniell-type
cell with diaphragm. Current intensity and electrode potentials
were measured and curves are shown.—J. C.

4

MT

Pawelkova, AA

done

✓ Kinetics and mechanism of cementation processes. I. Model lead-zinc concentration cell / I. Gotszuly and M. Pawelkova (Acad. Mining, Krakow). *Bull. Acad. Sci. Ser. Chem. III, 3, 717-21 (1958) (in English)*. — The variation of the current intensity (i) and of electrode potential (E) with time is detd. at $25 \pm 0.5^\circ$ in a cell Pb/20% NaCl + PbCl₂/20% NaCl/Zn, at initial concns. (c_0) 1-6 g. Pb/l. Catholyte and anolyte were sepd. by a porous diaphragm, and each was stirred. Each curve has an extremum, the log i_{max} being a linear function of c_0 and of the initial cathode surface. The time corresponding to current max. is a linear function of the reciprocal of anode initial surface. At concns. 4-6 g. Pb/l. the curves E vs. time and i vs. time are very flat near the extremum. — I. Stecki.

2 *4*

DM

L 38152-65 EWP(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) T/0053/65/000/001/0034/0038 IJF(c) GG/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5005860

P/0053/65/000/001/0034/0038

23
22
B

AUTHOR: Pawelska, I.; Soltys, Z.

TITLE: Production of epitaxial films on silicon

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 1, 1965, 34-38

TOPIC TAGS: epitaxial film, silicon film, epitaxial film production, transistor manufacture, silicon tetrachloride reduction

ABSTRACT: The paper describes an apparatus for the production of epitaxial films on silicon by the reduction of silicon tetrachloride using hydrogen, and discusses the results obtained. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows a schematic diagram of the apparatus employed, the main parts of which are the hydrogen purifier and the reaction chamber. Purified hydrogen was fed into the reaction chamber either directly or through a saturator, where it was saturated by silicon tetrachloride vapor. The degree of saturation (mole fraction of silicon tetrachloride in hydrogen) was controlled by the temperature of the bath in which the saturator was immersed. For a process temperature of 1250C, the temperature of the gas mixture just before the site of the reaction did not exceed 1050C (see Fig. 2 of the Enclosure) and no deposition of silicon on the feeding pipe was observed at this

Cord 1/A2

L 38152-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005860

temperature. The reaction tube was located inside a resistance furnace. The silicon plates used for the substrates were 8x8 mm and 0.5 mm in thickness, and had 111 orientation. The preparation of the plates is described, as well as the procedure employed. The rate of layer growth was found to depend on the flow rate of hydrogen and the gas mixture and on the temperature employed. The thickness of the deposited layer was determined by weighing the plate before and after the process (this measurement was checked by microscope measurement of the layer thickness and was found to give results 5-10% too high). The obtained epitaxial layers were found to have 111 orientation and to be n-type with a specific resistance of 1.5-5 ohms/cm. The resistivity of the substrate was 0.05 ohm/cm and the minority carrier lifetime was 0.5-1 microseconds; the number of dislocations was on the order of 10^4 cm^{-2} . Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Elektroniki, IPPT (Electronics Department, IPPT)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: EC, IC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 009

Card 2/4

PAWESKI, Franciszek (Wroclaw)

Review of the natural history museums in Bulgaria.
Wzrostowiat no.2.43-44 F 165.

PAWEISKI, Alawmir; WOLOSEWICZ, Halina

Therapeutic effect of prednisone on various blood diseases. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.2:80-83 12 Jan 59.

1. Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego; kierownik prof. dr W. Iawkowicz -
Instytutu Hematologii, dyr. doc. dr A. Trojanowski.

(PREDNISON, ther. use
blood dis. (Pol))

(BLOOD DISEASES, ther.
prednisone (Pol))

LAWKOWICZ, W.; PAWEISKI, S.; ZAWADZKI, Z.A.

Phase microscopy and its clinical application to hematology. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no. 33-34:1020-1028 25 Aug 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Of the Clinical Hematological Department (Head--W. Lawkowicz, M.D.) of the Institute of Hematology (Director--Docent A. Hausman, M. D.), Warsaw.

PAWELSKI, Sławomir

Erythropoietic disorders in iron deficiency (data of cytological, phase-contrast and cytochemical studies. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 29 no.9:1213-1227 1959.

1. Z Oddziału Hematologicznego - kier. prof. dr med. W. Lewkowicz
Instytutu Hematologii - dyrektor: doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski.
(ANEMIA HYPOCHROMIC)

GEPNER-WOJNIEWSKA, Maria; KACPERSKA, Elzbieta; SOBCZYNSKA-CZECHOWSKA, Zofia;
PAWELSKI, Slawomir

Primary auto-immune hemolytic anemias. Prolonged clinical, hematological and serological observation. Therapeutic results. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 3. no.8:1065-1072 1974.

1. z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnętrznych Instytutu Hematologii (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. S. Pawelski); z Oddzialu Hematologicznego Międzywiesia (prof. dr. med. W. Jawkiewicz) i z Zakładu Serologii (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. H. Seyfriedowa).

PAWELSKI, Slawomir; KONOPKA, Lech; ROSTKOWSKI, Stanislaw; PAJECKA, Krystyna

Comparative testing of the iron binding capacity of the blood serum by biological and isotope methods. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no. 11: 587-589. 26 Apr 1965.

1. 2 Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie
(Kierownik: doc. dr. med. S. Pawełski).

LANDSLIDE ... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

NALECTYNSKA, Angela, 1929 W.K. Stanislawa PAWELSKI, Sławomir

Effect of a fibrinolytic on the level of factor VIII: ABO in
normal subjects. Acta. Med. Scand. 35 no. 2:207-213
1964.

1. 2 Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych i Chirurgii Biochemii Klini-
cznej Instytut. Hematologii i Transfuzjologii. Lec. dr. med. S.
Pawelski .

TYWICKA-LOPACIUK, Halina; LOPEL P.R., Stanislaw; STUCHANEC, Antoni;
PAWELSKI, Sławomir

Embolism of the aortic bifurcation treated with thrombolytic
drugs. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.6:911-914 '64.

1. Z Oddziału Chorób Wewnętrznych i Pracowni Biochemii Klinicznej (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. S. Pawełski) oraz z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. A. Trojanowski [deceased]).

PAWELSKI, Slawomir

Hemochromatosis, the iron accumulation syndrome, in the light of
new observations. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 26 no.1:113-122 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Hematologicznej-Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Lawkowicz
Instytutu Hematologii-Dyrektor: doc. dr. med. A. Trojanowski
Warszawa 10. Mokotowska 17 m. 22.

(HEMOCHROMATOSIS, etiology and pathogenesis.
(Pol))

PAWELSKI, Sławomir; WOLOSEWICZ, Halina

Effect of the treatment of aplastic conditions with cortisone and ACTH. Polskie arch. med. wew. 26 no.9:1375-1380 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Hematologicznej Instytutu Hematologii, Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Lawkowicz. Dyrektor: doc. dr. med. A. Trojanowski
Adres. autora: Warszawa. ul. Chocimska 5.

(ACTH, therapeutic use,
anemia, aplastic (Pol))

(CORTISONE, therapeutic use,
same)

(ANEMIA, APLASTIC, therapy,
ACTH & cortisone (Pol))

POLAND/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Experimental
Therapy.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8831

Author : Pawelski Slawomir, Silesyjska-Czechowska Z fin

Inst : -

Title : Early Results of Treatment of Chronic Myeloid Leukemias

Orig Pub : Polski tygod. lekar., 1957, 12, No 43, 1650-1654

Abstract : Twenty two patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia
were treated with myleran; in 21 of them an improvement
was observed in the clinical and hematological data over
the course of 3-30 months. During treatment no serious
side effects were noted.

Card 1/1

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Metabolism: Water and Salt Exchanges.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bioli, No 11, 1958, 50584

Author : Pawelski, Slawomir.

Inst :

Title : Hemosiderosis as a Syndrome of Increased Iron Deposits
in the Light of Recent Studies.

Orig Pub : Polskie arch. med. wewnietrz., 1956, 26, No 1, 113-122

Abstract : Hemosiderosis (H) is characterized by a steady growth
and a condensation of the liver, accompanied by its pig-
mental degeneration and bilirubinemia. In 90 percent of
the cases skin discoloration occurs, in 64 percent of the
cases manifested diabetes is found and in 15 percent of
the cases latent diabetes, in 40 percent of the cases an
enlargement of the liver takes place, and in 75 percent
of the cases functional disturbances of the gastrointesti-
nal tract develop. H is also characterized by a

Card 1/2

BALASIEWICZ, Wanda; PAWELSKI, Slawomir; WOLOSEWICZ, Halina; ZAKRZEWSKI, Kasimierz

Distribution of radioactive phosphorus in the erythrocytes and bone marrow cells during the course of therapy of polycythemia vera.
I. Intra-oral administration of P32. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.14: 510-514 3 Ap '61.

1. Z Działu Biochemii; kierownik: doc. dr med. K. Zakrzewski i z Oddziału Hematologicznego; kierownik: dr med. S. Pawelski - Instytutu Hematologii; dyrektor: doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski.

(POLYGYTHEMIA VERA radiother)
(PHOSPHORUS radioactive)
(ERYTHROCYTES chem)
(BONE MARROW chem)

USZYNSKI, Leszek; NALECZYNSKA, Angela; DZIACZKOWSKI, Igor; PAWELSKI,
Slawomir.

Effect of dextran on the hemostatic and blood coagulation system.
Pol. tyg.lek. 18 no.51:1909-1912 16 D'63

1. Z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego i Pracowni Biochemii Klinicznej;
(kierownik: doc.dr.med. S.Pawelski) i z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego
Instytutu Hematologii (kierownik: doc.dr.med. A.Trojanowski)

*

LESZKO, Bozena; DAROCHA, Tadeusz; PAWELSKI, Slawomir

Behavior of some function tests of the adrenal cortex in leukemias.
Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 32 no.1:49-53 '62.

1. Z Oddzialy Wewnetrznego Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie Kierownik:
dr med. S. Pawelski i z Pracowni Analitycznej Oddzialu Chirurgicznego
Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie Kierownik: lek. T. Darocha Dyr.: doc.
dr med. A. Trojanowski.

(ADRENAL CORTEX physiol) (LEUKEMIA physiol)

PAWELSKI, Slawomir; WOLOSEWICZ, Halina

Results of prednisone therapy in blood diseases. Polski tygod.
lek. 15 no.20:749-752 16 My '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie;
dyrektor doc. dr. A. Trojanowski; kierownik Oddzialu: prof.
dr. med. W. Lawkowicz, obecnie dr. med. S. Pawelski.
(PREDNISONE ther.)
(BLOOD DISEASES ther.)

PANEISKI, Sławomir; SODCZYNSKA, Zofia; WROCZYNSKA, Krystyna; ZABOKRZYCKI,
Juliusz

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Ten cases of aplastic syndromes were treated with cortisone and ACTH and with blood transfusion as well. The results were as follows: (1) An alleviation of symptoms of haemorrhagic diathesis was obtained in all cases. (2) In some patients, resistant to the previous haemotherapeutic treatment, there was an increase of the number of erythrocytes, which may be explained by the weakening of haemolytic processes, accompanying sometimes the aplastic syndromes. (3) In some cases an increase of the number of granulocytes was observed. (4) A combined haemotherapeutic and hormonal treatment made possible the preparation of one patient for splenectomy.

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